

HAYAKAWA TO "JAZZ UP" LECTURES

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, aided and abetted by Turk Murphy's Dixieland Jazz Band and the Vernon Alley quartet, will step up the tempo of the summer session lecture series Wednesday night with a program entitled "Reflections on the History of Jazz."

The lecture will be presented at Everett Junior High school, 16th and Church streets, at 8 p.m. Admission is free to students and faculty of State college. General admission is 80 cents.

Dr. Hayakawa has long been recognized as an authority and a student of jazz. As a semanticist, he considers it an expressive means of the communication of ideas.

This is the second of three lectures to be delivered by Dr. Hayakawa in

his San Francisco stay. The other two deal with general semantics and modern art, also subjects well within his realm.

MODERN TRENDS

Turk Murphy's Dixieland Jazz Band is well known around the Bay area. A popular recording artist, he is currently featured at the Italian Village on Columbus in the International settlement.

Murphy's band has been chosen to illustrate the New Orleans-Chicago or traditional jazz in conjunction with Dr. Hayakawa's lecture.

The Vernon Alley quartet, also well known locally and nationally, will exemplify the modern trends in

jazz. The quartet just completed a long and successful stay at Fack's on Market street.

There is in publication the text of a similar lecture delivered in 1945 in Chicago by Dr. Hayakawa. In it he shows that there are distinct reasons for the fact that the jazz era brought a completely "new sound" to music: namely, that the Negro musicians in New Orleans, unschooled in the theory and use of their newly-found musical instruments, were not aware of their supposed limitations.

"TREMENDOUS DISCOVERIES"

"Not knowing that it was supposed to be impossible to reach cer-

tain high notes on a cornet, they reached for them and got them. Not knowing that a trombone was supposed to be an accompanying instrument, they played solos with it. They broke all the rules, and therefore made tremendous discoveries."

NOT READILY AVAILABLE

The local white musicians picked up these discoveries; the experimenting Negroes picked up those tricks from the whites that they had not already discovered in practice. The culmination of the efforts of these two groups was the origin of jazz.

Jazz, Dr. Hayakawa informs us, is not readily available to the public by

turning on the radio at random. "The commercial successes, whether in poetry, painting, or jazz, are well known; the original sources of their ideas are often known only to serious students of the art in question. It is in jazz as in the other arts: that which we hear as 'jazz' in the fashionable hotel orchestras and over the big networks is very rarely jazz as the serious student understands the term. . . . The original work, the serious work, has to be hunted out."

Dr. Hayakawa sees jazz as not merely a Negro expression, but as an expression of America, "or at least of something very precious to Americans."—By Dale Tussing.

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

The Golden Gater

SUMMER SESSION

Vol. 55, No. 33

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Thursday, July 24, 1952

New G. I. Bill Features Bigger, Better Benefits

President Harry Truman recently signed into law a new bill for veterans who served in the armed forces any place in the world since the start of the Korean conflict on June 27, 1950.

The new law provides five benefits, all designed to assist veterans in their return to civilian life. Included are education and training; insured loans for homes, farms, and businesses; unemployment compensation; mustering-out pay, and job-finding help.

The education and training provisions allow a veteran one and one-half days of training for each day in the service after the outbreak of the Korean fighting—regardless of where the service was performed—up to a maximum of 36 months.

MAXIMUM TRAINING

However, veterans who have previously trained under earlier veterans' training laws may get up to 48 months, minus whatever time

they've already spent in training under those earlier programs.

A veteran may train in school or college, on-the-job or on-the-farm, so long as the school or training establishment has been approved by an appropriate State Approving Agency and meets other qualifications of the law. Only one change of course program is allowed, except under certain conditions determined by the Veterans Administration.

Veterans in G.I. Bill training will receive an education and training allowance each month from the government to meet part of the expenses of their training and living costs. Tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment will not be paid by the government; instead, they will have to be paid out of the monthly allowance.

MONTHLY ALLOTMENTS

Rates for veterans in full-time training in schools and colleges are \$110 a month, if they have no dependents, \$135 if they have one dependent, and \$160 if they have more than one dependent. Those in training less than full time will receive lower monthly rates.

A veteran will get his monthly allowance sometime after the end of each month of training completed.

(Continued on Page 3)

Counselors Needed in Orientation Program

Counselors are needed to help with the new orientation program for overseas students.

A program is being planned for the fall term to help the new foreign students with registration and general orientation to college life.

In addition to registration each counselor will continue to work with a small group of foreign students who will be assigned to him for counseling throughout the term.

Students interested in acting as counselors may notify Pat Wire, P.O. Box 2548. Please give address and telephone number.

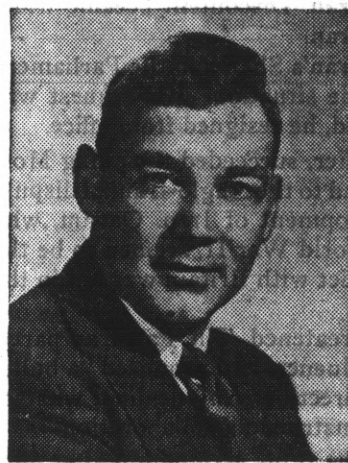
Hayakawa to Speak

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, internationally famous authority on semantics who is currently teaching two courses at State, will lecture tonight on how to apply semantics to seeing.

His lecture, which will begin at 8 p.m. at the San Francisco Museum of Art, is entitled "The Revision of Vision: A Note on the Semantics of Modern Art."

Prejudice Is Kelley Topic for Everett Lecture Monday

Dr. Douglas M. Kelley, noted psychiatrist and author, will speak on "Problems of Prejudice" Monday evening at Everett Junior High school. Kelley's lecture, part of the summer session lecture series, is scheduled for 8 p.m. Admission is free to students and faculty of S. F. State, and general admission is 80 cents.



Dr. Douglas M. Kelley

Dr. Kelley will outline the broad psychological basis for prejudice in his lecture, emphasizing not only race and religious problems which instantly come to mind when the word "prejudice" is introduced, but also our individual reactions to unconscious blockages foisted upon us by our early environment.

Everyone carries a burden of prejudice with him, according to Dr. Kelley. Why such prejudice is generated is the theme of his discussion. He plans to show how to overcome prejudice of any type within oneself, with the idea that such training can be accomplished by following a few simple patterns and will markedly diminish stereotyped thinking, race prejudice, and individual prejudice.

WIDE BACKGROUND

California-born, Dr. Kelley received his Bachelor and Medical degrees from the University of California. Following intensive training at the U. C. hospital and at the New York Neurological institute, he received a Doctorate in Medical Science at Columbia university in 1941 and was appointed instructor in psychiatry at the University of California Medical school as well as director of the San Francisco city and county psychopathic hospital.

During the war, Dr. Kelley was consulting psychologist and psychiatrist of the European theatre of operations for three and a half years overseas. In his postwar capacity as psychiatrist at Nuremberg prison, he examined the minds of the leading German war criminals and incorporated his psychological findings in a book, "22 Cells at Nuremberg."

TAKES UC POST

Upon his return to America he became associate professor of psychiatry at the Bowman Gray school of medicine at Wake Forest college in North Carolina. In 1949 he accepted the post of professor of criminology at the University of California.

A member of the American Psychiatric association and of the American Psychological association, Dr. Kelley is Past President of the Rorschach Institute and co-author of "The Rorschach Technique."

S. F. State Third Choice of High School Graduates

A recent survey conducted by the Student division of the California State Department of Employment and the San Francisco Public Schools' department of Child Welfare reveals that San Francisco State college ranks third in order of preference of high school graduates planning to continue their education.

Sixty-three per cent of the boys and 51 per cent of the girls who graduated this June in San Francisco are planning to enter college, the survey shows. The great majority of these students, 550, want to attend San Francisco City College in the fall. The second largest group of graduates, 215, have indicated they will enroll at the University of California. Third place preference is San Francisco State college.

Other colleges or universities in order of their preference by the graduates are Stanford University, San Jose State college, and the University of San Francisco.

Sorority Project

Alumnae of Alpha Chi Epsilon sorority here will supply volunteers for work at Children's Hospital as a fall project, according to Lorraine Mikosch, president of the group.

Social Calendar

Today—Noon lecture, 12 p. m., Everett Junior High. Marion Cass, authority on education of exceptional children. "Speech Education with the Cerebral Palsied."

Free movie, 8 p. m., Frederic Burk auditorium. (Title to be announced.)

Monday, July 28—Evening lecture, 8 p. m., Everett Junior High. Dr. Douglas M. Kelley, noted psychiatrist and criminologist. "Problems of Prejudice."

Tuesday, July 29—Recreation night, 7 to 9 p. m., new campus gym. Swimming, volleyball, badminton, folk dancing.

Wednesday, July 30—Band concert, 12 to 1 p. m., rally bowl.

Evening lecture, 8 p. m., Everett Junior High. Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, accompanied by Turk Murphy's Dixieland Jazz band and the Vernon Alley quartet. "Reflections on the History of Jazz."

Golden Gater

EDITORIAL PAGE

"A Bullet for Qavam"

Shaken frequently by eruptions of varying sorts since the end of World War II, Iran has had a difficult time maintaining leadership. More often than not, the country's leaders have been autocratic and greedy, seeking to pad their purses at the expense of the Iranian people. With the rapid growth of nationalism there in recent years, the premier who became susceptible to British influence and demand found himself on dangerous ground. A people bent on attaining national sovereignty and a better living standard were not to be trifled with.

Premier Ali Razmara, a friend of the West, was assassinated in 1950. Hussein Ala succeeded Razmara but was prompted to resign a few months later when his life was threatened. With the succession of Mossadegh to the premiership, Iranian nationalists found a leader around which they could rally. Mossadegh invoked a nationalization program which involved the enactment of a seven-year economic development plan, much needed in Iran, and the eventual seizure of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's refinery at Abadan. The Pan-Iran party, from which Mossadegh derived much of his support, jubilantly approved his action, as did most of the Iranians. Mossadegh had defied a powerful nation of the West and had won. His stock soared for a time. He refused to compromise with the British and in so doing was an inspiration to Iranian patriots. Little thought was given to the loss of oil revenue until the government's economic development program all but ground to a halt for lack of finance some time later.

Discontent began to spread in the government. Members of Parliament criticized the premier publicly, even as they were threatened by Mossadegh's supporters. Mossadegh's time had passed, they asserted, and so it had seemed. The gallant doctor had rallied the nation to the flag and then had dropped the ball. Through his stubbornness, the breach between England and Iran had widened despite attempts of the former to seek a legal resolution of the situation. Perhaps Mossadegh feared for his life; compromise had meant death for others before him. At any rate, his time had passed. His no-compromise policy was leading to a rapid economic deterioration of Iran. Discontent became widespread. Rioting broke out in Teheran.

Last week, Mossadegh asked Iran's Shah and the Parliament for decree powers to deal with the situation. His request was turned down. Greatly disappointed, he resigned from office.

Ahmed Qavam, a former premier, succeeded the ailing Mossadegh. He promised to bring an end to the Anglo-Iranian dispute and continue the economic development of Iran. Qavam, who had defied Russia at the end of World War II, seemed to be the man for the job. A continued conflict with Britain was not in the best interests of Iran, he felt.

And then, his life had been threatened. The Pan-Iran party, fearing a restoration of British influence, had promised "a bullet for Qavam" if he moved in this direction. Any dealing, whatever, with the British could be construed as collaboration.

Early this week, Qavam submitted his resignation after only four days in office. No reason has been given, as yet, for his action, but it is evident that his position was untenable. With threats against his life on the one hand and violent anti-government demonstrations on the other, his hands were virtually tied.

Mossadegh, apparently, is still the man of the hour in popular sentiment. His no-compromise and anti-foreign policies have inflamed the masses.

Thus, the Iranian tragedy continues. Rational thinking has given way to hysteria among the Iranians. A person such as Qavam who might put the nation back on the road to economic recovery is not given the chance to act. The people, instead, demand a fanatic nationalist whose leadership will only perpetuate the country's economic decline. Iran can only progress through economic intercourse with her world neighbors. Her behavior, under Mossadegh, in dealing with the British has hardly encouraged the world to beat a path to her door. Iranians, justifiably intent on attaining sovereignty, should realize that a discussion of international differences does not necessarily lead to a sacrifice of position, but may have the effect of winning world respect.

Looking Around... Summer, 1952

By ROBERT E. PREBLE

Looking around San Francisco State college this summer we have seen some very interesting sights—and not only interesting ones, but also promising ones. We have in fact seen what we hope are the first stirrings of a major effort to utilize the potentialities of our unique student body to their fullest.

Now, as the spring inhabitants of these hallowed walls may recall, this column has one central theme, which it belabors, oftentimes ad nauseam, namely, that old cliché, "school spirit." But on second thought that may not be the right way of putting it. Perhaps we should call it "civic pride." Because in reality we are a community—every campus is—and the pride which we, as its citizens, feel in our community is school

spirit. And the drive and ambition which is motivated by this spirit is what makes us function as active contributing members of that community.

At times in the past this drive has been somewhat lacking around here, and that's why we say we're glad to see these new activities going on around us this summer. Of course, not all of it is obvious. Not all of it is of major importance. But the sum total is tremendous.

There is, for instance, the summer lecture series. We had the extreme pleasure of listening to Dr. Hayakawa last week, a most informative evening. But aside from the talk itself, the most impressive and gratifying feature was the size of the audience. It shows, I think, that this is a step in the right direction.

Last spring we had a rather hot election campaign in which it was said over and over again, that some steps were necessary to change the orientation of the student body activities program to make it appeal to those people who were not participating. This is a sample of what can be done along that line. And there is no reason why it should not be continued through the fall semester.

Also, we had been to a number of fine informal coffee-hours, sponsored by the various divisions of the college. These, too, are excellent. With a continued program of such affairs, what a wonderful rapport could be built up between students and faculty.

In all of these, and especially in the lecture series, the agent which made it all possible has been a wonderful blending of personalities. And we are not referring to the guest speakers and entertainers. We mean the people behind the scenes. The Summer Session office, for instance. And, of course, Bert Phillips, ASSFSC ac-

tivities commissioner. He's not even in summer school; he's working in the East Bay. But even so, he's not too busy to give up a great deal of his free time to come across the bay to help arrange these affairs. Nor should Evie Benson be forgotten. She too has been performing "above and beyond the call of duty."

And while we're on the subject of applause, let's toss a bouquet to those people who are devoting their summers to orientation for the new students in the fall. And let's toss an extra big one to Al Henderson for all the marvelous work he's done on Frosh Camp. Yes, we're really going to have one this year. And no one person is more responsible for its success than Al. Both the student body and the college owe him a lot.

These things are all a part of the picture. They are the rosy part of the future of the ASSFSC. They point the way to the bigger and better things to come. "Homecoming" this fall will be the next sign of that progress. And who knows what can follow.

We personally feel only one regret about all this. And that is that Bob Katz, the outgoing administrator of student affairs, will not be around to watch the fulfillment of the plans for which he laid so much of the foundations. Tomorrow the Board of Directors is giving him a dinner. But if ever a tribute were inadequate, anything we could do for Bob Katz is. The time, the effort, the contribution he has made to the ASSFSC and the college is literally inestimable. We hope he prospers. He has done so much to make the ASSFSC prosper.

And that seems to be about it for now. Don't worry about us coming back. We're the Gater's bad penny. We always come back. See you around.

300 Participate In Palsy Institute

Over 300 persons participated in the Institute for Parents of Cerebral Palsied Children held at Everett Junior High last Friday and Saturday.

The institute, said to be the first of its kind in the United States, was sponsored by State college in co-operation with the northern California School for Cerebral Palsied Children in Redwood City, the United Cerebral Palsy association of San Francisco and the State of California, and the State Society for Crippled Children.

Featured lecturers during the two-day institute were Drs. Dorothy Baruch, consulting psychologist of Los Angeles, and Edgar Doll, consulting psychologist at the Devereux Schools. Dr. Baruch addressed the gathered parents on Friday night, giving consideration to the subject: "How Can We Better Our Understanding of the Cerebral Palsied Child's Emotional Needs?" A panel discussion followed. At a dinner meeting Saturday evening, Dr. Doll examined "The Personality of the Brain-Injured Child."

Sectional meetings held Saturday morning were designed to acquaint parents of cerebral palsied children with methods employed in aiding their children. Attention was given to vocational guidance for the handicapped, employment and placement of the handicapped, and the providing of activities for the pre-school child in the home and for the older cerebral palsied children. In the afternoon, the parents, on a group discussion basis, were familiarized with new methods of child discipline, speech techniques to be utilized in the management of their children, and the medical ABC's of cerebral palsy.

Dr. Doll explained at a pre-institute conference Friday morning that the problem of dealing with cerebral palsied children was unique in that the effects of the disease were many and varied. "The deaf have only their deafness, the blind only the blindness handicap, but the extraordinary range of the effects of cerebral palsy, from complete helplessness to very slight disability, creates a very difficult problem." Disability may extend from a slight communicative handicap to complete aphasia (total lack of communicative ability). As cerebral palsy is a neuromuscular problem, there may also be crippling effects ranging, too, from slight to complete disability." Dr. Doll outlined methods employed to help offset these handicaps.

Dr. Baruch, also in attendance at the conference, stated that "children react emotionally from the beginning of life on . . . they need emotional food, love, cuddling . . . the emotional infancy of the handicapped child is prolonged. When children cannot achieve what is expected of them, toilet training, for example, they become hostile. Parents must expect this hostility . . . understand the situation."—J. B.

Passing in Review

"Paula"

A better than average melodrama dealing with the problem of teaching a small boy who has lost his speech in an accident to speak again is currently masquerading around under the misleading title of "Paula."

"Paula," which sounds like the story of a wronged woman, is actually the story of a college professor's wife (beautifully underplayed by Loretta Young), who accidentally runs over a small orphan. Before the woman can take the child to a hospital, he is picked up by a passing motorist. Later Paula learns from a doctor friend that the child has lost his ability to speak as a result of the accident and that the youngster must be re-educated.

HIT AND RUN

As yet unidentified as the "hit and run" motorist, Paula conceals the fact since her husband is about to be made a dean at his university. In an effort to help the boy and to satisfy her yearning for a child, since she can never have one of her own, Paula offers to teach the child to speak again and takes him into her home, where she tackles the task with the help of her doctor (Alexander Knox).

The film takes on a deeper tone with the beginning of the re-education process. Various methods of teaching the child to make the various vowel sounds again, to mouth the syllables of simple words, and to connect the printed word with the object, are interestingly presented in the last half of the film.

Simultaneously with Paula's efforts to help the child regain his speech, the police have deduced, through a series of clues gathered at the scene of the accident, that it was Paula who was driving the car that hit the child. Through the intercession of the

doctor, who realizes the value of the work Paula is doing, not only to the child but to herself as well, the police delay taking any action.

Just as Paula's efforts are beginning to show progress and the boy is reaching the point where he can voice simple sentences, the child recognizes an elaborate necklace which Paula was wearing on the night of the accident. Realizing that it was his adored Paula who was responsible for his injury, the child turns from her completely and continues to pursue his lessons only because he can't identify her until he has regained his speech. Paula continues the lessons because restoring the child's speech has become an obsession with her.

When the child's chance to accuse Paula finally arrives, he passes it up in the realization that she has helped him and come to love him. The film ends with Paula cleared of hit and run charges, and her husband adopting the boy and planning to continue his speech education.

SLICK PRODUCTION

All in all, it's an interesting and educational movie. "Paula" has been given a slick production and smooth direction, and emerges as an adult film.

Loretta Young, chicly garbed throughout, gives a performance which is at least several notches above her usually creditable work. Kent Smith, as her husband, performs somewhat woodenly and detracts more than he adds to the film. Perhaps he was practicing for his role as the dignified diplomat in "Call Me Madam," which is due here next week. Alexander Knox makes his doctor a human and believable character, while Tommy Rettig as the youngster steals scene after scene with his ingratiating performance as the mute child.—V. S.

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Golden Gater

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GRANT'S TOME

CHAPTER FOUR

By HAL GRANT

Color will be the keynote for the 1952 San Francisco State football season.

In addition to the painting of the Cox stadium grandstand seats, this year's gridiron season will be highlighted by colorful pre-game and half-time festivities.

The games activity schedule that has been tentatively planned for '52 home contests will include pre-game parades composed of components of the State AFROTC unit, several armed forces groups, and local high school drill teams and bands. Half-time activities will be highlighted by a marching exhibition by the crack State RO drill team.

Besides the outstanding activities program, the Gater football fan ('52 version) will be greeted by a new press box and a fog-proof electric scoreboard.

* * *

While we're on the subject of football we might take a peek at this year's schedule, which, according to Coach Verducci will be the most ambitious in State's history. Four of the nine games arranged will be home contests and three of those four home affairs will be under the lights.

On Friday, September 26, the men who carry the purple and gold banner will open the '52 gridiron season at Cox stadium when they tackle a highly touted eleven from George Pepperdine University. Pepperdine is one of U.S.C.'s "farm clubs." This game will start at 8:10 p. m.

The following Friday evening, also at Cox stadium, the Gaters meet Whittier College. Last year's final score: S. F. State 26, Whittier 6.

On Saturday, October 11, we play our only afternoon home contest of the year. At 2:30 p. m. a crew from Occidental College invade the domain of the Gater to display their football wares.

The next two Saturdays the Statesiders will be on the road. On the 18th State will grapple with the Cal Polyans at San Luis Obispo, while on the 25th Santa Barbara College will play the rôle of opponent.

On Saturday, November 1, the Staters return home for their traditional grudge game with Chico State. Last year State wound up on the long end of a 25 to 6 count.

For the final three weeks of the season the Gaters again take to the road. On November 8, the locals vie with the Aztecs from San Diego State; November 15, the potato farmers from the College of Idaho; November 22, the Bulldogs from Fresno State.

The State footballers will have a man-sized job on their hands trying to better last year's record of eight wins and two losses.

* * *

Warrant Officer Harold G. Mueller, AFROTC administrative chief at State, has recently been assigned to duty with the U. S. A. F. E. (United States Air Force in Europe). He will be stationed at Weisbaden, Germany.

Hal, who attended State in '38 and '39, played end on the 1938 Varsity football squad.

He will be missed by his many friends here.

* * *

SPORTS SHORTS

FORE:

Shepherds long before the Christian era and for hundreds of years later played a game closely resembling golf. They walloped a round stone with their crooks, endeavored to whack it a prescribed distance in the fewest strokes.

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New Cribbing Methods Approved by Society for Promotion of Cheating

Once again we have reached that time of the semester when we have to face those dreaded finals—ready or not.

This year, as in so many years in the past, thousands of students will be asking themselves, "Why did I take this course?" and "How can that professor expect me to pass his finals?" And if this year's batch of students is anything like those past, they can expect an early crop of ulcers unless they resort to a method as old as finals themselves . . . cheating.

Most students, according to a recent poll, have at one time or another cheated, whether it was giving or taking questions on an exam or using a second-hand term paper.

ADVANCED CHEATERS

There are certain methods of cheating that are always detected and should be left to the novice, but to the more advanced student of cheating there are certain well known methods which have been approved by the A.S.P.C. (American Society for the Promotion of Cheaters).

The first of these methods is the notes in watch device. This is a clever little technique whereby the user removes the works from his watch and replaces them with two spools.

To each of these spools he attaches notes for the test, and during the exam the cribber winds the stem of the watch and the notes pass under the watch crystal, giving many needed answers.

"ONE IF BY LAND"

Another common and approved method is the one used during true-false tests. During the quiz, a set of signals is set up, such as a pencil tilted

to the right means true, to the left false, and straight up means "Your guess is as good as mine." A device used for many years was that of writing the answers on the frames of glasses. When a question arrived that was unknown to the examinee, he would merely remove the glasses from his eyes and answer the question with the given formula or equation.

One of the newest methods is that of having a two-way walkie-talkie set up. The student wears a cast on his arm and beneath the cast is a mike in which he can question one of his friends stationed outside the test room with answers to the questions.

The society points out one weakness of these recommended cheating processes. These methods have been in general use for a long time and were probably discovered or used by the professors many years ago.

Just why students cheat has always been a problem.

SOCIAL PRESSURE?

Many students of the problem claim that it is because of our society which makes an arena out of everything. We are all fighting the same thing . . . each other, chiefly because of a little line called the grade curve. Some students cheat because they think they are putting something over on their instructors and by doing so believe they are smarter than the teacher.

A great number of cheaters do so because they fail to study or because they are just not of college caliber and cannot understand the work. In order to pass, they copy others and generally get away with it. However, eventually they flunk out or just give up.

There are students who study the wrong thing and when the test comes know nothing about what is asked them. Some students go so far as to worry so much that they forget to study and then are forced to cheat to save their necks.

GREAT TEMPTATION

A few students cheat because of the great temptation caused by large classes and poor discipline by the instructors. Of course, there are those who have cheated in everything since childhood and have never been caught or reprimanded by their parents or instructors. Their number is small, however, as they are generally not of college caliber.

But as large and ominous as the reasons may seem, there are ways to cure and prevent cheating. There is the honor system so useful in Europe but which never seemed to get anywhere in this country except at the service academies.

NEW TREND

The system of quizzing on principles and theories instead of on specific data which is seldom carried on seems to be endorsed by an increasingly large number of educators, as does the theory of oral examinations instead of formal written ones. However, this process is slowed by slow, plodding thinkers who must not be failed because of their lack of quick wit.

Classes that have but one or two tests a semester cause too much tension and are prone to increase the chances for cheating. Classes where many tests are given, one of which does not weigh too heavily but added up mean a lot, are likely to cut down copying and increase individual study.

By HAL GRANT

More on G. I. Bill for Korea Vets...

(Continued from Page 1)

Before the V.A. can pay him, the law requires a certification from both the veteran and his school or training establishment that he was enrolled in and pursuing his course during that period.

This new method of payment differs from procedures followed under previous training laws. Under earlier laws, V.A. paid tuition and other costs directly to schools, and also paid eligible veterans a monthly subsistence allowance.

Although the new law takes effect immediately, no training allowances may be paid for any period prior to August 20.

SIMILAR PROVISIONS

The loan provisions of the new G.I. Bill for post-Korean veterans are similar to the G.I. loan program now in effect for World War II veterans. Some changes have been made, however, to protect the interests of home-buying veterans.

The new G.I. Bill's unemployment compensation program, administered

through the states by the U.S. Department of Labor, provides unemployed post-Korean veterans with payments of \$26 a week up to a total of 26 weeks. The top amount that any veteran can get, therefore, is \$676.

Eligibility requirements for the foregoing three benefits—education and training, G.I. loans and unemployment compensation—include (1) A discharge under conditions other than dishonorable; (2) Active service any time after June 27, 1950, and (3) At least 90 days total service, unless discharged sooner for a service connected disability.

MUSTERING-OUT PAY

The mustering-out payments, provided for in the new G.I. Bill, will be made at time of discharge to anyone who served in the rank of captain or less in the Army or Air Force, or as lieutenant senior grade or less in the Navy. The veteran also must have an honorable discharge. Payments are \$300 for those with at least 60 days service who were on active duty outside the continental limits of the United States or Alaska; \$200 for those with 60 days or more service who were not outside the U.S.A. or Alaska, and \$100 for those who spent less than 60 days on active duty.

Post-Korea veterans discharged before the new G.I. Bill became law may also receive mustering-out pay.

To obtain the money, they must apply to their branch of service within two years.

The mustering-out program, similar to that in effect after World War II, will be administered by the armed forces and the Treasury Department, and not by the V.A.

Veterans are reminded that the last three benefits of the new G.I. Bill—unemployment compensation, mustering-out pay, and job-hunting aid—are not administered by the Veterans Administration. So veterans should not write to V.A. about them if they want further information or have questions to be answered; instead, they should correspond directly with the agency concerned.

DEADLINES FOR VETS

The new G.I. Bill contains important deadlines that post-Korea veterans should keep in mind, V.A. said.

Education and training, for post-Korea veterans, must be started by August 20, 1954, or two years after release from active duty, whichever comes later. No training may be given beyond either seven years after discharge or seven years after the end of the current emergency, whichever is later.

In contrast, for most World War II veterans, the G.I. Bill cut-off date for starting has already passed and training may not extend beyond July 25, 1956.

SERVICE LOANS

The deadline for loans for veterans with service after Korea is 10 years after the present emergency comes to an end. The deadline for loans for veterans with service in World War II who have not gone back on active duty is July 25, 1957.

Finally, the deadline for unemployment compensation under the new law will be five years after the end of the emergency period.

The date on which the present emergency comes to an end is one that has to be determined either by presidential proclamation or by concurrent resolution of Congress.

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IRRATIONAL BEINGS

Men Are Not Gods—Their Faults Are Varied As Well As Many

By LAURA BOTTARO

Men's ways are not rational ways, they are devious ways. To clear my point from the beginning, I must define man, not as "homo sapiens," but as the male counterpart to the human race.

We shall delve into the innermost sanctuary of man's faults and attempt, if not to find a solution, a reason for his deviation from the norm, or the eccentricity of the typical male.

First we shall dissect the "casual type." It is Friday night, the night when "lucky you" are going out with Joe, the school football hero. As you answer the door, into the room bounds "the apple of your eye" an hour and a half late. He delivers his excuse in the best oratorical form and casually nods to your "old lady" (this he calls your mother!) while he propels you out the door to the "hot rod." Suddenly you are astounded, he's opened the door for you! Ah, chivalry is not dead after all. Here's where you make your mistake. Don't get into the car first—you'll be trampled.

The only reason he opened the door on your side was because he didn't feel like walking all the way around. In the space of 10 minutes and 50 grey hairs you have arrived at the show where he purchases one adult and one junior ticket (guess who's junior?). Joe obligingly holds the swinging door open for you, but girls be quick, at this point his arm usually tires. If you're jet propelled and survive this, you may be a potential track star. At least you'll be getting in condition racing up to the balcony after him.

Now, we have the domineering type. He is so thoughtful and willing to please when he asks you "Where would you like to go tonight?" Don't waste your breath, he's had the evening planned since he asked you for the date. No matter what your answer will be, you'll end up where he intended in the first place. We'll call this little tyrant Henry. Henry never remembers to tell you if the party is

to be informal or semi-formal—perhaps he believes in psychic powers. However, you mustn't feel badly as you enter a room filled with girls in skirts and sweaters, because there's always more than one Henry. Search the dark corners for an ally who is also attempting to hide herself and her taffeta dress inconspicuously.

Last, but not least, we have the impulsive type, that is, the type you have the impulse to kill. "Buster" tells you constantly what a wonderful guy he is, and how popular he is with the ladies. This he proceeds to prove by winking at the usherettes and waitresses. At this point of the evening you don't care, in fact you hope, that someone will take him off your hands. All the way home he informs you as to what a lovely evening he has given you, and tells you when you're going out with him next. Par example: "I'll pick ya up at 8:00 Saturday night. Oh yea, forgot ta tell ya. We're goin' ta the show."

The uncomplaining woman of today is truly a martyr. Men cry virtuously of their persecution by the opposite sex. They say "Women have gone to the dogs." Do you blame them? Look at the men of today.

In conclusion, I believe that we have found a reason for the behavior of man. With but one intent in mind he dates the unsuspecting female. He seeks to rid the world of what, in his opinion, is an unnecessary hazard to his sanity.

Any similarity to men living or dead is purely intentional and intended in the best of humor.

TYPING—All Kinds
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Television Coverage of National Conventions Seen as New Stimulant for Apathetic Voters

Television, ever since its beginning, has served as a source of amusement for a few and a whipping boy for many. But no matter how you feel toward our new medium of communications—and we have never been a particularly ardent fan of TV—you must admit that its coverage of the national political conventions is doing the United States a great service, and not just entertainment-wise.

It is educating a large mass of politically ignorant people.

Four years ago the conventions on radio were very well done, and perhaps in actual advantages television is not such a great advance. Yet four years ago the conventions, except for the actual presidential balloting, were subjects only for the ears of the student of politics.

CIRCUS-LIKE ATMOSPHERE

Television has increased this audience by millions. Perhaps it was the color—the circus-like atmosphere—the glamour that did it. Or maybe it was just the novelty of a new medium of communications, or entertainment, as it were. Whatever it was, it interested an entirely new group of people in our national politics, and perhaps it will bring an entirely new group of people to the polls in November.

Not every four years will bring such interesting conventions, ones in which the outcome is so uncertain and the proceedings so loaded with

fireworks. Yet with the years will come more TV sets, more technical improvements, better staging, and perhaps even color. Interest will always run high as long as there is something new.

CONSISTENT NON-VOTERS

A large number of people will directly identify themselves with the conventions—perhaps with the nomination of a particular candidate. A great deal of these are consistent non-voters, yet will vote in November.

The service of convention television does not stop there. Those who would regard a national political convention as an iceberg, with seven-eighths of it hidden from the voters, will find the national meetings gradually coming to the surface in front of the television camera.

APPARENT CENSORSHIP

In the recent Republican convention, every important meeting was shown, with the exception of the dramatic credentials committee show.

The furore caused by that apparent censorship will undoubtedly bring about a change in this policy in future convention years.

Convention TV gives the new voter, probably the most conscientious of all voters, a chance to survey and study the claims of each candidate and platform, and see how popular the nominee is within his own party. This is serious business to those who have turned 21 or become citizens within the past four years.

HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT

But if convention television serves only as a humorous means of entertainment to some people, the service is still done. In a nation so politically apathetic that only about half of those registered vote, and where countless more don't even bother to register, something has to be done to awaken the people.

It's too bad it has to be television. Yet in this case, the end may justify the medium.—By Dale Tussing.

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